

Public Sale.

The sch'r Mary, lying at Lawraon & Smoot's wharf, WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday the 22d instant, on a very liberal credit. She is a strong, good vessel, and will carry about 1100 barrels.

At the same time and place, will be sold, HER CARGO, Consisting of 50 hds. of good Molasses—on a credit. P. G. MARSTELLER, Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Jamaica Rum in hds.

Antigua do. do. Brandy in barrels, 70 doz. Claret, Sugar in hds. and bls. Raisins in boxes, White and brown Soap, Candles in boxes.

Likewise, A variety of DRY GOODS, Consisting of

Ticklenburgs, Irish Linens, jacomet, tambour'd and book muslins, silk hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cotton cambricks, chintzes, calicoes, tapes, bobbins, ivory combs, shoes, &c.

A few dozen very elegant silk and cotton FRINGED SHAWLS. HENRY and THOS. MOORE, Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, 3d and 4th proof Jamaica

Rum in hds and bls. Continental Rum in bls. French Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds. tierces and bls. Coffee in bags, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Soap in boxes, Segars in boxes, A quantity of Nails in casks, A few crates of Queens Ware, 2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are Irish and Dowlas Linens, Cloths and Carpetings, Gingham and Dimities, Calicoes, striped Nankens, A variety of purple and other Shawls, White Jeans, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins, Millinets, red Hums, Fans, Curb and snaffle Bridles, And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER, Vendue Master.

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dimities.

JOHN G. LADD.

1000 lbs. Let.

For one year, or longer if required, The HOUSE and two acre lot, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria. The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to

JOHN WHITE,

Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets. July 17.

For Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond.

The fast sailing Sloop Abigail and Rebecca, S. Lammond, Master; Will sail on Friday next for freight or passage, having good accommodations, please apply to the master on board, or

JOHN GOULD.

Aug. 18.

Loading at Norfolk,

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

STEPHEN,

Capt. Thos. Wardell, will take Tobacco on Freight, with liberty of consignment. For terms apply to WM. HODGSON.

August 1.

FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 100 feet back to a 15 feet alley.

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paved in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets. The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c.

A FARM about three and an half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river; with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit. For terms apply to

THOS. RICHARDS, At his store opposite the Washington tavern. August 18.

Marine Insurance Shares

For Sale—Apply to

WM. I. HALL.

Aug. 14.

Thompson and Veitch Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are, Printed calicoes and chintzes, Muslins of various kinds, Plain and figured cambric, Muslinets and dimities, Irish linens and table linens, Shawls, hosiery and ribbons, Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday last, an apprentice boy named John Hall, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a small blue speck under one of his eyes, short black hair, and is about 17 years of age: had on, a linen shirt and country cloth trousers. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid for apprehending and delivering him, or confining him in any jail so that I may get him again.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid harboring or carrying him off at their peril. August 15.

From the National Intelligencer.

On Tuesday last Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the following opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of

Silas Talbot, captain of the U. States Ship of War Constitution, Versus Hans Frederic Schöman, claimant of the ship Amelia, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

This is a writ of error to a decree of the circuit court for the district of New-York, by which decree of the district court of that state, restoring the ship Amelia to her owners on the payment of one half for salvage, was reversed, and a decree rendered, directing the restoration of the vessel without salvage.

The facts argued by the parties, and the pleadings in the cause, present the following case:

[The state of the case is concisely this: The ship Amelia sailed from Calcutta in Bengal, in April, 1799, loaded with a cargo of the product and manufactory of that country, and was bound to Hamburg. On the 6th September she was captured by the French national corvette La Diligente, commanded by L. J. Dubois, who took out the captain, par of the crew, and most of the papers of the Amelia, and putting a prize master and French sailors on board her, ordered her to St. Domingo, to be judged according to the laws of war. On the 15th of September, she was re-captured by captain Talbot, commander of the Constitution, who ordered her into New-York for adjudication.

At the time of the re-capture, the Amelia had eight iron cannon, and eight wooden guns, with which she left Calcutta. From the ship's papers, and other testimony, it appeared, that she was the property of Chapeau Rouge, a citizen and merchant of Hamburg; and it was conceded by the counsel below, that France and Hamburg were not in a state of hostility with each other, and that Hamburg was to be considered as neutral between the present belligerent powers.

The district court of New-York, before whom the cause first came, decreed one half of the gross amount of the ship and cargo as salvage to the re-captors. The circuit court of New-York reversed this decree, from which reversal, the re-captors appealed to this court.

Mr. Bayard and Mr. Ingersoll, for the plaintiffs in error, and Mr. Dallas, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Mason, for the defendants.]

The Amelia was libelled as a French vessel, and the libellant prays that she may be condemned as prize; or, if restored to any person entitled to her as the former owner, that such restoration should be made on paying salvage. The claim and answer of Hans Frederic Schöman, discloses the neutral character of the vessel, and claims her on behalf of the owners.

The questions growing out of these facts, and to be decided by the court, are,

Is Capt. Talbot, the plaintiff in error, entitled to any, and if to any, to what salvage in the case which has been stated?

Salvage is a compensation for actual service rendered to the property charged with it.

It is demandable of right for vessels saved from pirates, or from the enemy.

In order, however, to support the demand, two circumstances must concur.

1st. The taking must be lawful.

2d. There must be a meritorious service rendered to the re-captured.

1st. The taking must be lawful—for no claim can be maintained in a court of justice, founded on an act in itself tortious. On a re-capture, therefore, made by a neutral power, no claim for salvage can arise, because the act of retaking is a hostile act, not justified by the situation of the nation

to which the vessel making the recapture belongs, in relation to that from the possession of which such re-captured vessel was taken. The degree of service rendered the rescued vessel is precisely the same as if it had been rendered by a belligerent; yet the rights accruing to the recaptor are not the same, because no right can accrue from an act in itself unlawful.

In order then to decide on the rights of Capt. Talbot, it becomes necessary to examine the relative situation of the United States and France at the date of the recapture.

The whole powers of war being, by the constitution of the United States, vested in Congress, the acts of that body can alone be resorted to as our guides in this enquiry. It is not denied, nor in the course of the argument has it been denied, that Congress may authorize general hostilities, in which case the general laws of war apply to our situation; or partial hostilities, in which case the laws of war, so far as they actually apply to our situation, must be noticed.

To determine then the real situation of America in regard to France, the acts of Congress are to be inspected.

The first act on this subject passed on the 28th of May, 1798, and is entitled "An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States."

This act authorizes any armed vessel of the United States to capture any armed vessel sailing under the authority, or pretence of authority of the republic of France, which shall have committed depredations on vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts for the purpose of committing such depredations. It also authorizes the re-capture of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States.

On the 25th of June, 1798, an act was passed "to authorize the defence of the merchant vessels of the United States against French depredations."

This act empowers merchant vessels, owned wholly by citizens of the United States, to defend themselves against any attack which may be made on them by the commander or crew of any armed vessel sailing under French colours, or acting, or pretending to act, by or under the authority of the French republic; and to capture any such vessel. This act also authorizes the recapture of merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States. By the 2d section, such armed vessel is to be brought in and condemned for the use of the owners and captors.

By the same section, recaptured vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, are to be restored, they paying for salvage not less than one eighth, nor more than one half, of the true value of such vessel and cargo.

On the 28th of June, an act passed "in addition to the act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States."

This authorizes the condemnation of vessels brought in under the first act, with their cargoes, excepting only from such condemnation the goods of any citizen or person resident within the United States, which shall have been before taken by the crew of such captured vessel.

The second section provides, that whenever any vessel or goods, the property of any citizen of the United States, or person resident therein, shall be re-captured, the same shall be restored, he paying for salvage one eighth part of the value, free from all deductions.

On the 9th of July another law was enacted, "further to protect the commerce of the United States."

This act authorizes the public armed vessel of the United States to take any armed French vessel found on the high seas. It also directs such armed vessel, with her apparel, guns, &c. and the goods and effects found on board, being French property, to be condemned as forfeited.

The same power of capture is extended to private armed vessels.

The 6th section provides, that the vessel or goods of any citizen of the U. S. or person residing therein, shall be restored on paying for salvage not less than one eighth, nor more than one half, of the value of such recapture, without any deduction.

The 7th section of the act for the government of the navy, passed the 2d of March, 1799, enacts—"That for the ships or goods belonging to the citizens of the United States, or to the citizens or subjects of any nation in amity with the United States, if retaken from the enemy within twenty-four hours, the owners are to allow one eighth part of the whole value for salvage, and if they have remained above ninety-six hours in possession of the enemy, one half is to be allowed."

On the 3d of March 1800, Congress passed "an act providing for salvage in cases of recapture."

This law regulates the salvage to be paid "when any vessel or goods, which shall be taken as prize as aforesaid, shall appear to have before belonged to any person or persons permanently resident within the territory, and under the protection of any foreign prince, government or state, in amity with the United States, and to have been taken by an enemy of the United States, or by authority, or pretence of authority, from any prince, government or state, in amity with the United States, and to have been taken by an enemy of the U. S. or by authority, or pretence of authority, from any prince, government or state against which the U. S. have authorized, or shall authorize defence or reprisals."

These are the laws of the United States which define their situation in regard to France, and which regulate salvage to accrue on recaptures made in consequence of that situation.

A neutral armed vessel which has been captured, and which is commanded and manned by Frenchmen, whether found cruising on the high seas, or sailing directly for a French port, does not come within the description of those which the laws authorize an American ship of war to capture, unless she be considered *quo ad hoc* as a French vessel.

Very little doubt can be entertained but that a vessel thus circumstanced, encountering an American unarmed merchantman, or one which should be armed, but of inferior force, would as readily capture such merchantman as if she had sailed immediately from the ports of France. — One direct and declared object of the war then, which was the protection of the American commerce, would as certainly require the capture of such a vessel, as of others more determinately specified. But the rights of a neutral, which the government of the United States cannot be considered as having disregarded, here intervene; and the vessel certainly is not, correctly speaking, a French vessel.

If the *Amelia* was not, on the 15th of September 1799, a French vessel within the description of the act of Congress could her capture be lawful?

It is, I believe, a universal principle, which applies to those engaged in a partial, as well as those engaged in a general war, that where there is probable cause to believe the vessel met with at sea, is in the condition of one liable to capture, it is lawful to take her, and subject her to the examination and adjudication of the courts.

The *Amelia* was an armed vessel commanded and manned by Frenchmen. It does not appear that there was evidence on board to ascertain her character. It is not then to be questioned, nor have the claimants questioned, but that there was probable cause to bring her in for adjudication.

The recapture then was lawful. But it has been insisted that this recapture was only lawful in consequence of the doubtful character of the *Amelia*, and that no right of salvage can accrue from an act which was founded in mistake, and which is only justified by the difficulty of avoiding error, arising from the doubtful circumstances of the case.

The opinion of the court is, that had the character of the *Amelia* been completely ascertained by capt. Talbot, yet as she was an armed vessel under French authority, and in a condition to annoy the American commerce, it was his duty to render her incapable of mischief. To have taken out the arms of the crew, was as little authorized by the construction of the acts of Congress contended for by the claimants,

as to have taken possession of the vessel herself.

It has, I believe been practiced in the course of the present war, and, if not, is certainly very practicable to man a prize and cruise with her for a considerable time without sending her in for condemnation. The property of such vessel, would not, strictly speaking, be changed, so as to become a French vessel, and yet it would probably have been a great departure from the real intent of Congress, to have permitted such vessel to cruise unmolested. An armed ship, under these circumstances might have attacked one of the public vessels of the United States. The acts which have been recited expressly authorize the capture of such vessel so commencing hostilities, by a private armed ship, but not by one belonging to the public. To suppose that a capture would in the one case be lawful, and in the other unlawful; or to suppose that even in the limited state of hostilities in which we were placed, two vessels armed and manned by the enemy, and equally cruising on American commerce, might the one be lawfully captured, while the other, though an actual assailant, could not; or if captured that the act could only be justified from the probable cause of capture furnished by appearances; would be to attribute a capriciousness to our legislation on the subject of war, which can only be proper when inevitable.

There must then be incidents growing out of those acts of hostility, specifically authorized, which a fair construction of the acts will authorize likewise.

This was obviously the sense of Congress.

If by the laws of Congress on this subject, that body shall appear to have legislated upon a perfect conviction that the state of war in which this country was placed, was such as to authorize recaptures generally from the enemy; if one part of the system shall be manifestly founded on this construction of the other part, it would have considerable weight in rendering certain what might before have been doubtful.

Upon a critical investigation of the act of Congress it will appear, that the right of recapture is expressly given in no single instance, but that of a vessel or goods belonging to a citizen of the United States.

It will also appear that the quantum of salvage is regulated, as if the right to it existed previous to the regulation.

Although no right of recapture is given in terms for the vessels and goods belonging to persons residing within the U. States not being citizens, yet an act passed so early as the 28th of June 1798, declares, that vessels and goods of this description, when recaptured, shall be restored on paying salvage; thereby plainly indicating that such recapture was sufficiently warranted by law to be the foundation of a claim for salvage.

If the recapture of vessels of one description, not expressly authorized by the very terms of the act of Congress, be yet a rightful act, recognized by Congress, as the foundation for a claim to salvage, which claim Congress proceeds to regulate; then it would seem that other recaptures from the same enemy are equally rightful; and where the claim they afford for salvage has not been regulated by Congress, such claim must be determined by the principles of general law.

In this situation remained the recaptured vessels of any other power also at war with France, until the act of the 2d of March 1799, which regulates the salvage demandable from them. Neither by that act, nor by any previous act, was a power given in terms, to recapture such vessels. But their recapture was an incident which unavoidably grew out of the state of the war. On the capture of a French vessel, having with her as a prize, the vessel of such a power, the prize was inevitably recaptured. On the idea that the recapture was lawful and that it was a foundation on which the right to salvage could stand, the legislature in March '99 declares what the amount of that salvage should be.

The expression of this act is by no means explicit. If it extends to neutrals then it governs this case: if otherwise, the law respecting them continued still longer on the same ground with the law respecting a belligerent, prior to the passage of the act of the 4th of March 1799. Thus it continued until the 3d of March 1800, when the legislature regulated the salvage to be paid by neutrals, recaptured from a power against which the United States had authorized defence or reprisals.

This act having passed subsequent to the

recapture of the *Amelia*, can certainly not affect that case as to the quantity of salvage, or give a right to salvage which did not exist before. But it manifests in like manner with the laws already commented on, the system which Congress considered itself as having established. This act was passed at a time when no additional hostility against France could have been contemplated. It was only designed to keep up the defensive system which had before been formed, and which it was deemed necessary to continue, till the negotiation then pending should have a pacific termination. Accordingly there is no expression in the act extending the power of recapture, or giving it in the case of neutrals. This power is supposed to exist as an incident growing out of the state of war; the right to salvage produced by that power is regulated in the act.

In case of a recapture subsequent to the act, no doubt could be entertained, but that salvage, according to its terms, would be demandable. Yet there is not a syllable in it which would warrant an idea that the right of recapture was extended by it, or did not exist before.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Non est tua tuta voluntas—Ovi.

MR. EDITOR,

IN most of our Commercial towns, one concludes from the affected manners of the native citizens, that they acted from the impulse of that parental monitor, your own will respecting your ordinary conduct is not safe.—If we examine, we shall find this sacred monitor to be no other than the stylish living of some European or his servile copyists, of their magnificence and the disciples it daily makes equally vain. These are first those who have an immediate communication and are admitted (according to the fashionable cant) into the first circles—then those who are disciplined through the medium of some of these favored few, upon whom they depend (like infants) for information about every thing which relates to style; in fine, each grade have their dependents whom they are instructing and preparing for a higher sphere, and who chatechise with all that confidence and self-sufficiency which acknowledged superiority for whatever cause is sure to create.—Besides a considerable portion of the community, whose less scientific but lucrative occupations, do not command that respect and make that noise among their fellow-citizens, which the calling and talents of some others do, and who pleased with the attention which pomp excites, have recourse to it as an auxiliary to gain notoriety. Among these several species of converts to high life, Mr. Editor, I have a relation, originally from the country, a prudent saving man, possessing a considerable share of pride, and consequently not behind any of his neighbors in making a figure; being fortunate in trade, he has changed his mode of living according to his increase of wealth, from plain to elegant, and from elegant to profuse, keeping no company in these several stages, but what he could equal in dress, furniture and entertainments. This indulgence of his growing family in the refinements of fashion in proportion to his pecuniary ability, must I think have impressed upon their minds erroneous sentiments of morality, and such as are not very easily effaced. It has not only taught them to despise those whose manners were less polished than their own, and whose circumstances confined them to a circle of acquaintances less elegant than they frequented; but it has taught them to consider wealth for no other use than to support the possessors of it in luxury, and as they advanced in the former, to advance in the latter according to the example of their parents, without applying any of its surplus to benevolent purposes. Being invited to dine and spend the afternoon with this relative (as much I suppose to give me a specimen of his splendid way of living, and that I might therefrom form an idea of his wealth as any thing else)—I went, and was announced by the servant in the hall to the master, who introduced me to his family, by whom I was received with that formal politeness and distant attention which the rules of etiquette prescribe.

The time mentioned to dine was two, I made allowance for the slow movements of that complex machine, a quality family, & did not arrive till half after: but madam, who thinks it an outrageous breach of the rules of the first circles to be precise, was not ready with her dinner till after three. My kinsman's wife is a woman also from

the country, she possesses an understanding above most of her family connections, and those of her acquaintances with whom she is most familiar. Elated with the implicit dependence placed by these upon her judgment, she is too apt to measure it by theirs, which in the estimate is so far superior, that she fancies for the moment (without making allowance for the uncommon poverty of the rule) there is hardly her equal. This you will naturally conclude has given a considerable share of vanity, which would be intolerable was it not for the intercourse she keeps up with her equals and superiors. These exact from her, deference in her turn, and she pays it with all the humility of conscious inferiority. This is proof of a conviction on her part, that there are those who surpass her in wit, riches and gay life, consequently her claims to respect and adulation are not those of an authoress of *saunders*, or the first copyist of imported ones. When in the company of those whose accomplishments have occasionally introduced them into circles that move rather above her walks, she is uncommonly condescending, and the reverse when with those whom she thinks have a ways moved in a subordinate sphere. I must confess I was considerably damped at her haughty and inattention on my first entrance; but when the turn of the conversation informed her, that I was not a total stranger to the great, and with those whom she thought it an honor to speak, I was the favorite of the board; she loaded me with caresses, congratulated me on the acquaintance, and wondered how I could estrange myself so long, considering the claims they had to it from connection. I reciprocated her compliments in commending the taste displayed in the order and quality of her dishes. Her meats, she observed, were of the first kind, and their preparation and disposition she believed agreeable to the latest rules; as for her pastry, she would pledge herself for the propriety of their ingredients and formation, for she had received directions from Mrs. B. who was intimate with Mrs. C. who was lately from London, and who brought a cook with her specially for that department, and who was so kind as to loan his services to her friend for the purpose of learning the art. Her jellies and ornaments were consistent with the latest inventions, not only by name (an artifice which many stupid pretenders made use of) but also in properties and shape; and this she confirmed by a quotation of authorities far more numerous than the last, and which at length ended in some European epicure.

This detail she gave with great volubility and self-satisfaction. Among the guests were several of her dependants, for information about style; I observed these listen whenever she spoke, with an attention approaching to idolatry, and expressed every opportunity, their wonder at her vast penetration, which could learn new and intricate things so soon, and her judgment, which could make them at once to such perfection. This incense from this quarter I could perceive pleased her much, for it was her foible to pique herself much on her understanding, particularly when at home, as it were, at the head of her own little circle. Besides it was a tribute which she thought her industry in collecting and detailing the information merited, indeed it was all she could expect, for their slender capacities were capable of nothing above flattery and imitation. The meats and desserts being removed, I was going to rise, but madam reproached me with my inattention to form, and reminded me of the wine usual drank after dining. I was for excusing myself and withdrawing; but she said it would not only look unbecoming, but it would be violating a rule scrupulously observed by every one at all entertainments; indeed she had understood lately, and from good authority, that the custom was carried to a greater length than ever in Europe, for they drank not only for cheer, but to see who could brave intoxication longest, and he that saw all his fellow-guests rolled under the table completely drunk, was the best man; and further, that the women, to her astonishment, joined in these excesses, which she hoped and prayed never would be the fashion here, for she had the most rooted aversion to liquor of every kind. In the course of the afternoon, madam would have her eldest daughter give a specimen of her skill in music; miss, I suppose, was about 12 or 14 years old; I could perceive she had already caught the lineaments of her mama's character, and could frown or look pleasant with considerable ease—forward,

fert, and were, though quick-mind—it was said the first commission still to her manners. In fine, this haughty, but I ate) could te affect indispo ly, overcon soon removed. While playi as it were by whose famili monde. As miss B's; th this one of think the play she was cont present) all as almost to was to let th the associat whatever sh fountain of st ter most of t mily ride w solved upon, party. A c another cere we could tal carriage after 2 of an hour we were all whole famili against their vinced their half cries an we are ready we was sure as Mrs. — and if it ha wasn't wort For once I f mitting to f to be gone watch and tending to b couldn't find she started, b At length finess and sh children (st she conclude way, "wh the caprice meant to be pleased, in o —many oth I see practice which at pre too long for The cond cited some co easy and nat mly with th whose minute fical hand of from the imp ideas of prop pulse of art an thers of what BOS The emigr Abicore, h and all the c respectable f No love sionate addre cobins do to and adore th eternal fidelit ment to her admitters and f lent lovers we attraction, th of their inter like rational less danger of We recollect moderat, in a forth his lov says he, "I love it as se it." "Tell what is a m in use; but in Paine, his frie "Tell what Even this, b not approved. It has been of New-Bedfo firs by the A

pert, and Extraneous, at times, which were thought to be proofs of a strong and quick mind—affected and imitative, which it was said was a mark of her having kept the first company and manifested a disposition still to do it, and improve farther her manners and knowledge of politeness. In fine, this young age (the term is rather harsh, but I know of none more appropriate) could feign reluctance to oblige, and affect indisposition, which prevented her from executing well; the former was easily overcome by persuasion, and the latter soon removed by a little fulsome praise. While playing, she took occasion to refer as it were by accident, to certain misdeeds, whose families were notorious in the beau monde. As, that her instrument was like miss D's; that air she learnt from miss C. this one of miss D. altho' she couldn't think she played it half as well (in which she was contradicted by a certain parasite present) all in that easy and familiar way as a parent to disguise her intention, which was to let the company know without whom she associated, and to give currency to whatever she said, as coming from the fountain of fashion. Towards evening after most of the company had left us, a family ride was suggested, which was resolved upon, and I was to make one of the party. A coach was ordered; here was another ceremony to be observed before we could taste the projected pleasure; the carriage after it had arrived must stand full ½ of an hour before we must enter, altho' we were all ready—I could see that the whole family followed this custom right against their inclinations, the children evinced their impatience to be off, by their half cries and urging calls of "come ma, we are ready," the daughter observed that the was sure the coach had stood as long as Mrs. —, did the other afternoon, and if it hadn't it was no matter, for it wasn't worth while to be so particular.—For once I see this lady's patience in submitting to form fail, she showed her desire to be gone by frequent references to her watch and running about the house pretending to be busy, and affecting that she couldn't find something she wanted before she started, but it was all to beguile time. At length unable to resist her own uneasiness and the increasing clamours of her children (after waiting about half an hour) she concluded to go, with observing in the way, "what a folly it was to be ruled by the caprice of fashion, as for her part she meant to be independent, and do as she pleased, in defiance of the will of others."—many other impertinences, Mr. Editor, I see practiced by this family, the detail of which at present, would make this number too long for your paper.

The conduct at the time I recollect excited some comparative reflections, on the easy and natural manners of a country family with those of one living in the city, whose minutest act is shaped by the whimsical hand of fashion—the first act more from the impulse of nature, and their own ideas of propriety—the last from the impulse of art and the opinions and wills of others of what is fit to be said or done.

ETHICUS.

BOSTON, August 11.

The emigrants from Ireland, in the brig Abicore, have been permitted to land; and all the children have been taken into respectable families.

No love sick swain ever made such passionate addresses to his mistress, as the Jacobins do to liberty. They admire, love and adore the dear creature; they vow eternal fidelity, and everlasting attachment to her person, and swear to be her admirers and slaves forever. If these violent lovers were less clamorous about their attachment, there would be less suspicion of their sincerity; and, if they talked more like rational sober men, there would be less danger of their violence and madness. We recollect to have heard a babbling democrat, in a distant corner of this state, set forth his love for the constitution: "O," says he, "I love the constitution dearly, I love it as I do my Bible, I wish I could be it."

"Till what a man is, not what he was," is a maxim, which has been long in use; but in the case of the revolutionist Paine, his friends reverse it, and exclaim, "Till what he was, not what he is." Even this, however, has been done, but not approved.

It has been stated, that capt. Pinkham, of New Bedford, was imprisoned at Algiers by the American consul. A letter

from him, dated June 26, informs, that he was liberated, and that he expected to sail for home soon, with his ship.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

Arrived, brigs Dyett, Halfey, N. Orleans; Dorsey, Eells, Port-Republican; sch's Juliana, Ripley, St. Croix; Guli-elma, Rudyard, St. John's W. I.

Came up from Quarantine.

The brig Packet, from Havana; brig Welcome Return, Clark, and sch'r Apollo, Sellers, N. Orleans.

Cleared, ships Lydia, Van Vleck, London; Commerce, Ferguson, Grenock; brig Juno, Campbell, do. sch'r Atalanta, Tate, Jacquemel; Mary, Williamson, Halifax.

The Dyett, left at New-Orleans, July 24, the ship Roebuck, Stanwood, of New-York, to sail next day; the Augusta, Hughes, for do. in 10; sch'r Fair American, Stevenson, do. do. brig Francis Nixon, Thomson, of do. for the West-Indies; sch'r Manhattan, of do. sch'r Ruby, Leycraft, of do. for the West-Indies; sch'r Harriet, of Salem, for New-York, in 14 days; ship Mars, of Philadelphia; brig Ann, Shields, of do. for the West-Indies; Dispatch, Bell, of do. Sophia, of do; sloop Liberty, of do; sloop —, Baker, of Wilmington, Del. brig Speedwell, of Salem; Lion, Norton, of Portland; sch'r Atlantic, of Salem, for the West-Indies; and brig Catharine, of Alexandria, for do. Sailed in co. the ship Gen. Washington, Davis; and Matilda, Talbot, of Philadelphia, for Europe, and sch'r John Bayley, of Boston, for the W. Indies. Spoke, in the river, ship Hiram, Powers, of Savannah, from Jamaica; brig Moses Gill, from New-York; sch'r Two Brothers, Dye, of Alexandria, from St. Christophers; July 26, in the mouth of river, brig Hunter, of New-York, from St. Croix, a pilot on board. August 3, off Havana, was boarded and treated politely by the British frigate Juno, who had the same day, boarded the sch'r John Bayley, who received similar good treatment.

The Guli-elma, from St. Johns, in lat. 24, 56, long. 66, was boarded by a French privateer, who examined the papers, and suffered her to proceed.

The Dorsey left at Port-Republican, the brigs Rebecca, of Boston, to sail in 10 days; Columbia, of Charleston, just arrived; sch'r Aurora, of Charleston, to sail 2d of August; Henry, Tredwell, of Boston; Neptune, of Philadelphia, just arrived; Bird, Thompson, of New-York, to sail in 12 days; sloop Morning Star, of do. the 11th of August; Eliza, of Baltimore, 3d; a sch'r from Charleston, and one from Salem, names unknown. A brig and sch'r beating up. Aug. 2, spoke the sch'r Hiram, from Philadelphia, for Port Republican.

The brig Hulker, of Newhaven, Elnathan Atwater, master, about the middle of last month, was driven ashore at Turks-Island in a violent gale of wind, and entirely lost; she was only in ballast. Two or three other vessels, we understand went ashore at the same time, and shared a like fate—others slip their cables, and put to sea; we do not learn either the names of the vessels or masters.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Castle, dated August 10.

"A vessel has just arrived, the captain of which informs, that a GENERAL PEACE has taken place throughout Europe. This information he had from the captain of a brig from London bound to New-York."

Arrived, schooner Nymph, capt. Hodf. kils, 15 days from Point-Petre, Guadalupe.

Left there brig Viper, capt. Fraser of Baltimore, to sail in 8 days, and several others belonging to Philadelphia & New-York, names not known.

The schooner Hornet, Long, of Baltimore, was at Bassatterre, to sail in 5 days.

In fight of Point-Petre was boarded by an English frigate, capt. Ryan, who opened one of my letters, otherwise treated politely.

English schooner Escape, capt. Watson, 12 days from St. Vintents.

Left few American vessels there, and none belonging to this port.

A brig and schooner followed the Escape into the capes.

August 17.

Arrived brig Dispatch, captain Dowll, 25 days from St. Jago.

Left there, sch. Maria, capt. Bunker, of Baltimore, just arrived, and a brig belonging to Bolton.

The schooner Evelina, capt. Crowkill, of and for Charleston, sailed with the Dispatch. In lat. 20, long. 73, spoke the brig Industry, capt. Wilson, 26 days from Charleston, bound to Jamaica.

In lat. 38, long. 75, spoke the brig Eagle, from Port Republican bound to Philadelphia.

Arrived, schooner Willing Lads, capt. Jenne, 14 days from Port Republican.

The schooner Aurora, Barry, of Charleston, and sloop Eliza, Graftow, of and for Baltimore, sailed with her—parted off Crooked Island.

Left there the following vessels:

Brig Rebecca, capt. Eldridge, of and for Bolton, in 10 days.

Columbia, —, Lawton, of and for Charleston, in 15 days.

Sch. Friendship, of do. do. do.

Henry, Treadwell, of Boston, do. 7 do.

Sally, Verry, of Salem, do. 10 do.

Bird, Clark, of Philadelphia, do. 15 do.

Sloop Morning Star, of New-York, 7 do.

Spoke the schooner Friendship, Ridley, 19 days from Philadelphia, off the Mole, bound to Port Republican. Also ship Matilda, 16 days from New-Orleans, that sailed in company with the Washington, for Liverpool.

Passed a ship 4 leagues from and bound to Port-Republican, which I took to be the Mary, of Baltimore.

LEXINGTON, July. 27.

Amongst the various natural curiosities with which our country abounds the Cumberland fall of water may be ranked among the first. It is one of those stupendous works of nature which at the same time fills the minds both with pleasure and astonishment. Notwithstanding this mighty cataract which is situated not more than one hundred miles below the ford near the turnpike, a short distance above the mouth of Rock-Castle, and not far from some of the Southern settlements in this state, very few have either seen, or even heard of it, owing, it is said, to the impossibility of approaching it with any degree of convenience, in any other way than by water, it being surrounded by almost inaccessible cliffs. The following is a description of this fall, as well as of the land &c. in the vicinity, by Capt. William Hogan, a gentleman whose veracity may be relied on, and who visited it about the beginning of the present month:—

"The falls of Cumberland river are about one hundred miles below the ford at the turn-pike, and above the mouth of Rock Castle creek; the navigation to them is fine and the lands on each side of the river of good quality, until you arrive within about ten miles of the falls, except where the hills bind on the river; but generally better on the south west or Indian side, than on the north east. For about ten miles above the falls, the land is sorry on both sides. At the falls there is about one acre of land on the north-east side, which is level but poor; the growth of which is common pine, spruce pine, elm, chestnut and some poplars. The main fall of the water is over a rock, whose perpendicular height is about forty feet; and within one hundred yards above the rock, the water falls about ten feet, making in the whole a fall of about fifty feet. The agitation of the water, falling from so great a height upon the rock below, causes a great quantity of it to rise in vapour, which has the appearance of a continual fog, and keeps every substance wet where it is driven by the air. The appearance of the Rainbow in its brightest colors may be constantly seen, whilst the sun shines on this vapour, if the station of the spectators is between it and the sun.

"The river below the falls for about a mile is very narrow, and filled with rocks; the passage in one place, not being more than twenty feet in width, occasions the river below the falls in time of very high water to rise within a few feet of the top of the rock over which the water falls.

"As the water never rises quite high enough to admit fish to pass over the falls, they collect in immense quantities below, especially the large catfish, and where they bite very freely."

NORFOLK, August 12.

Arrived the sch'r Dart, capt. Skinner, 9 days from Guadalupe. Same day the sch'r Eliza, capt. Ander-

son, 12 days from Antigua. August 3, in lat. 26, long. 67, spoke the sch'r Carter, capt. Lewis, from New-York, to the Spanish Main, out 15 days.

List of vessels left at Guadalupe on the 1st of August.

Brig Eliza, Penant, Boston; sch'r Fanny Palmer, New-York; sloop Juliana, Field, Boston; sch'r Farmer, Robbins, New-London; Volunteer, Van Tuil, New-York; Sally, Muir, Alexandria.—Sailed ship Young Ralph, Jones, for New-York.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

By order of his Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Consul General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls, residing in the different districts of the United States of North America, prescribing such rules as are necessary to be observed by merchants and others trading to the island of Cuba, that all shippers of goods or merchandise, destined to any of said ports, (before obtaining the Consul's certificate) shall exhibit to a Notary Public, separate invoices of the different shippers, and declare upon oath that the articles so shipped are not composed of cotton, or British produce, growth or manufactory, now deemed prohibited, and liable to confiscation in any of the ports of said island of Cuba; and that for the future, the certificates given by the Consul, will be annexed at the foot of each invoice, ascertaining the amount so shipped; and unless the invoices are complete, such certificate cannot be granted. Any other articles of merchandise found on board not to comport with said invoices so given, will be equally liable to confiscation.

N. B. Bills of Health, which vessels now carry to all parts of Spain, or his Catholic Majesty's possessions, are issued by the Custom-House, and the attestation on the back of the same, given in conformity by me.

DON JUAN STOUTON,

Consul to his C. M. for the N. E. States. Boston, August 10.

On DEATH.

It has been computed that, among ten thousand people, the average deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which compared to the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an unit bears to the number nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine. This risk is seemingly so small, that it commonly gives no alarm and is scarcely thought of; whereas if the same risk were placed upon a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming.

Supposing, for instance, that tomorrow morning a lottery were to be drawn of this kind. Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine white balls and one black ball should be thrown promiscuously into a box; and then, ten thousand people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand and draw out a ball at random, and whoever chanced to draw the black ball, should inevitably suffer death within twenty-four hours: I say that if we knew that such a lottery were to be drawn tomorrow morning and that we ourselves must take our chance in it, as aforementioned, it would doubtless produce in us some serious apprehensions, and might probably interrupt our sleep to night.

Now, in a different way, we daily run the same risk, and yet feel no apprehension or alarm. Indeed the anticipation of death is only useful, as it quickens to a preparation for it.

Philosophy has taught that it is unreasonable to live in the dread of death, seeing it is inevitable.

The christian religion teaches that death as it respects the good, is great gain. At the same time, both philosophy and religion unite their testimonies, that it is the part of wisdom to make all necessary preparation for this solemn and important event.

As we know not but we may die to-day, we should be careful to have our worldly affairs properly arranged; and still more careful to have and preserve such a state of mind, as that we may meet death with comfort.

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE members of the St. Andrew's Society are requested to attend a stated quarterly meeting at Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesday evening.

By order of the President.

Wm. BARTLEMAN,
Aug. 14. Secretary.

BACON HAMS,

Four casks Spanish Brown,
Jamaica Spirit,
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in
hds and bbls.
Apple Brandy and } in barrels,
Whiskey
1st and 2d quality James River To-
bacco in kegs,
Coarse Salt,

For Sale
By Wm. Hartshorne.

8 mo. 12.

CO4W

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground
on Royal street, between Cameron and
King streets, on which are erected two
small frame dwelling houses; the lot is
25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep.
Apply to

HENRY and THOS. MOORE.

August 15.

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A quantity of French Bur
Stones, of a very superior size and quality,
which they offer for sale, at their store,
No. 93, Bowly's wharf.

J. Ogleby & D. Winchester.
Baltimore, March 26.

TO LET, The WAREHOUSE

occupied by John G. Ladd, with the
whole of the wharf, known by the name
of Gilpin's wharf. For terms apply to

To Let,

The DWELLING HOUSE on Fair-
fax street, lately in the occupation of Mr.
Cadogan—well known as one of the most
agreeable houses in Alexandria. Posses-
sion may be had about the 10th of August.
STEPHEN COOKE.

July 22.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen a GOLD WATCH,
with a steel chain, to which was hung a
small gold seal, the impression on which is
a man's head; also, a steel watch key and
a small portmanteau key. The watch is
double cased and capped; the maker's name
Charles House, of London, and number-
ed 5565. Any person who will deliver
the above watch and chain to the Printers
hereof shall receive the above reward.

July 29.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
made by John Spencer to the subscrib-
ers, to secure the payment of a debt due
Thompson & Veitch, will be sold to
the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a
credit of four, twelve and eighteen
months, on the 27th of August next, if
fair; if not, the next fair day.

A Tract of LAND contain-
ing about four hundred acres, situate in
 Loudoun county, about four miles from
Gum Spring, and adjacent to the Broad
Run Old Church.

Also,

Another tract of four hundred acres,
adjoining the land on which John Spencer
now lives; about one mile from Gum
Spring.

These lands are fertile, well timbered
and abound with good water. There are
on the first mentioned tract a convenient
dwelling-house, kitchen, &c. and an ex-
cellent apple and peach orchard; but as it
is presumed no person will purchase with-
out first viewing the premises, a minute
description is thought unnecessary.

They will be sold either as they now
stand, or divided into smaller lots as may
best suit purchasers. Bonds, with ap-
proved security, will be required, and no
deed given until the first payment is made.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M. on the Broad Run Old Church Tract.

SAMUEL MURRAY,
JAMES McILHANY,
CHARLES LEWIS,
Wm. R. TAYLOR,

July 22.

Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

JOHN G. LADD HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame
Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to
the Brick Warehouse next directly west-
ward thereof, where he offers for sale, a
variety of WET and DRY GOODS on
very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, enti-
tled to drawback on exportation, just
received and for sale as above.

Intending to leave this place some few
weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd,
will attend to my concerns during my ab-
sence.

JOHN G. LADD.

July 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of August
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Ven-
due Store, (if not previously sold at pri-
vate sale.)

That valuable

12 Acre LOT,

SITUATE on the new road leading
from Alexandria to Leesburg, about two
miles from Alexandria, and opposite to
the lands of Francis Peyton, esquire—on
which lot is erected a large and conven-
ient frame house, a well of excellent water
near the house, some fencing on the lot,
and is supposed to be a good stand for a
tavern or store—it being the same house
and lot lately occupied by Mr. Pilling.
Any person wishing to purchase the same
by private contract, previous to the time
abovementioned, will please apply to Mr.
Kincaide, merchant, King street, Alexan-
dria.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Aug. 15. Vendue Master.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
Winchester. This land is full of wood,
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
tom; and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
show the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and four-
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
very good, with considerable quantities of
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
of that county, will show these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
fourths acres, within three miles of the
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
near its mouth, and within 1/4 of a mile
of the River Potomak. This land has
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
Trees on it; from which I am informed,
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
annually. There are also a saw for grist
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
neighborhood, and upon a never failing
stream of water. The upland is rich,
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
tivation. This farm is well improved
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
and rented last year for produce equal to
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
at the Warm Springs, will show it. I will
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
or upon credit, or take in exchange for
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
land in the City of Alexandria, or the
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the
estate of Peirce Bayly, deceased, are here-
by requested to make immediate payment,
as no longer indulgence will be given.

Those who may have accounts a-
gainst said estate, are also desired to bring
them in for payment, properly authenti-
cated, on or before the first day of Decem-
ber next, otherwise this notice will be
plead in bar against the recovery there-
after.

It being out of my power to make any
other demand, it is hoped that this notice
will be particularly attended to, otherwise
suits will be indiscriminately instituted a-
gainst all delinquents.

Wm. P. BAYLY,

Executor of Peirce Bayly, dec'd.
May 1, 1801. June 11 1aw3m

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderson, captain Archer,
from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in

crates,
Felt Hats in cases,
Irish and brown Linens in assorted pack-
ages,
Mattresses of different sizes,
10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glass,
Sheathing Paper,
Bottled Porter and Port Wine,
Glaziers' Diamonds,
Mosquito Netting.

Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,

at the counting house of Mr. William
Hodgson.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets,
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught
English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing,
Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography,
Mathematics, with other branches of an
useful and ornamental education, by the
Rev. James Chambers, A. M.
many years master of a Boarding School in
England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging,		
Washing and Stationary,	50	
per quarter,		
Day Scholars, for Latin,		
French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English,		
French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for English, A-		
rithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly
employed. Young ladies are taught in
separate classes, English, French, Writ-
ing, Arithmetic and Geography. Great
care will be taken to instruct the more ad-
vanced youth in the elements of composi-
tion, particularly Epistolary Writing, and
the rules to be observed in Public Speak-
ing.

August 1.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
lands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
there are several stone quarries and fish
lands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—ves-
sels of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

FARRIER.

THE subscriber, lately from Cumber-
land county, England, informs the gen-
tlemen of Alexandria, and its neighbor-
hood, that he keeps a stable at the sign of
the Black Horse, King street, Alexandria,
where he intends practicing his profession,
as foxing, nicking and curing all sorts of
distempers, such as spavins, ringbones,
cribs, yellow water, blind staggers, weak
eyes and glanders. Likewise, cutting
and splaying all kinds of creatures. He
will insure all horses in the time of nicking
and cutting, if required. No cure
no pay.

JAMES FEARON.

July 28.

Removal.

THE COUNTINGHOUSE of Thomp-
son & Veitch is removed to King street,
adjoining the house occupied by James
Patton and James Dykes.

July 31.

d3w

The Sale of Col. Fitzge-
rard's property, advertised by the sub-
scribers, which was to have taken place
to day, is postponed till the 19th day of
October next.

Wm. HENBERT,

Geo. C. HERBERT.

July 17.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE—none need apply
but such as can bring unquestionable re-
commendations. Enquire of the Printers.

June 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store,

Lower end of Prince street,

A quantity of fresh Limes,
Some excellent Cheese,
Bacon and Pork, and

A general assortment of Groceries.
THOMAS SIMMS.

June 3.

A great Bargain!

I will sell, or lease for 10
years, a VALUABLE FARM, in the
county of Culpepper, and state of Virgi-
nia, on Flat Run, containing 750 acres;
the land is extremely fertile, and yields
abundantly in the product of corn, wheat,
and tobacco; there are about 100 acres
of meadow land, 50 or 60 of which are
cleared, and 15 acres well set in timothy,
about 350 acres of the tract are cleared
and well enclosed. This land is distant
from Fredericksburg about 28 miles, and
55 miles from Alexandria and the City of
Washington. There are several valuable
merchant mills in the vicinity, one within
the distance of a mile, where the Frede-
ricksburg prices are given for all kinds of
grain.

I will also sell the reversion of
250 acres of land adjoining the above, on
which are erected a number of valuable
buildings, among them a large dwelling
house, 60 feet by 40, with 4 rooms on a
floor, with fire places, and every neces-
sary out houses—a valuable peach and ap-
ple orchard.

A further description is deemed unne-
cessary, as any person desirous of purchas-
ing or leasing will doubtless wish to view
the premises. For terms apply to Robert
Brooke Vofs, Esq. who lives adjoining the
premises, or to the subscriber.

I will also Sell or Rent,

Two three story Brick Houses
in Alexandria, completely finished, on
King and Columbia streets, with sundry
valuable property near the same, possession
whereof may be had immediately. The
situation for the flour and grocery business
equal to any in Alexandria.

For terms apply to Henry and Thomas
Moore, Alexandria, or to the subscriber,
NICHOLAS VOSS.

City of Washington,

July 24.

N. B. I wish to hire by the month,
or until the 1st day of November, ten or
twelve labourers, for whom liberal wages
will be given. Apply to N. Vofs, on
F street; or W. T. Vofs, at the Navy-
Yard.

Red Straw Wheat.

THIS celebrated wheat has been reap-
ed in considerable quantities this harvest,
on the Mount Vernon estate. Its excel-
lence consists in its repelling the fly, and
sowing the most indifferent soils better
than the generality of wheat. Its pro-
duce is likewise abundant. Gentlemen
wishing to try this wheat on their estates,
may be supplied by applying to the sub-
scriber, and are requested to send their
orders as soon as possible, specifying the
quantity and time when wanted. There
will be an additional charge of ten cents
more than the price of common wheat.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Mount-Vernon,

July 30.

1aw3t

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.